

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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The **WEEKLY TRIBUNE**, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the new price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

THE Mexican Correspondence.

The late letter of Mr. Webster, referred to by him in the shorter one which we published on Saturday, and replying to the offensive note of M. de Bocanegra, the Mexican Minister, is too long for insertion in full, but we present a summary of its most important and interesting points.

It is dated at Washington, July 8th, 1842, and opens with a dignified rebuke of the undiplomatic and unusual mode in which the letter of Mr. de Bocanegra had been transmitted to the American Government. Mr. Webster then says—

"But the manner of the communication from Mr. de Bocanegra, however novel and extraordinary, is less important than its contents and character, which surprise the Government of the United States by a bold complaint of the violation of its neutral duties. Mr. de Bocanegra, speaking, as he does, by the express order of the President of the Mexican Republic, declares that the amicable relations between the two countries might have been lamentably disturbed, since the year 1835, when the revolution of Texas broke out, had not Mexico given so many evidences of its forbearance, and made so many and so great sacrifices for the sake of peace, in order that the world might not see with pain and amazement two nations which appear destined to establish the policy and interests of the American continent, divided and raged by the evils of war."

This language implies that such has been the conduct of the United States towards Mexico that war must have ensued before the present time had not Mexico made great sacrifices to avoid such a result—a charge which the Government of the United States utterly denies and repels. It is wholly ignorant of any sacrifices made by Mexico in order to preserve peace, or of any occasion calling on its Government to manifest uncommon forbearance. On the contrary, the Government of the United States cannot but be of opinion that if the history of the occurrences between the two Governments, the state of things at this moment existing between them, be regarded, both the one and the other will demonstrate that it is the conduct of the government of the United States which has been marked, in an especial manner, by moderation and forbearance.

The revolution in Texas, and the events connected with it and springing out of it, are Mr. de Bocanegra's principal topic; and it is in relation to these that his complaint is founded. His Government, he says, blatters itself that the Government of the United States has not promoted insurrection in Texas, favored the usurpation of its territory, or supplied the rebels with vessels, ammunition and money. If Mr. de Bocanegra intends this as a frank admission of the honest and cautious neutrality of the Government of the United States in the contest between Mexico and Texas, he does that government justice, and no more than justice; but if the language be intended to intimate an opposite and a reproachful meaning, that meaning is only the more offensive for being insinuated rather than distinctly avowed."

The letter then shows that since the battle of San Jacinto of April 1836, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico itself, and with as much stability of government. It has been practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal Powers of the world, who have set their foot anding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over it.

The history of the Colonization of Texas is next briefly sketched, and it is declared that,

"In the events leading to the actual results of these hostilities, the United States had no agency and took no part. Its government had, from the first, abstained from giving aid or succor to either party. It knew its neutral obligations and fairly endeavored to fulfil them all. It acknowledged the independence of Texas only when that independence was an apparent and an ascertained fact—and its example in this particular has been followed by several of the most considerable Powers of Europe."

Mr. de Bocanegra complains, firstly.—That citizens of the United States have supplied the rebels in Texas with ammunition, arms, vessels, money and recruits—have publicly raised forces in their cities, and fitted out vessels in their ports, loaded them with munitions of war, and marched to commit hostilities against a friendly nation, under the eye and with the knowledge of the public authorities.

But in all this he argues as if the Independence of Texas had not been acknowledged, in consequence of which, the Government of the United States, of course, allows and encourages naval trade and commerce between the two countries.—If articles contraband of war be found mingled with this commerce, while Mexico and Texas are belligerent states, Mexico has the right to intercept the transit of such articles to her enemy.—Texas might as well complain of the trade in such articles between the United States and Mexico, as this government has, however, used all endeavor to prevent this trade, and to prevent any illegal assistance to either Texas or Mexico.

The second part of Mr. de Bocanegra's complaint is thus stated:—"No sooner does the Mexican Government, in the exercise of its rights, which it cannot and does not desire to renounce, prepare means to recover a position usurped from it, than the whole population of the United States, especially in the Southern States, is in communication; and, in the most public manner, a large portion of them is directed upon Texas."

"And how does Mr. de Bocanegra suppose that the Government of the United States can prevent, or is bound to undertake to prevent, the people from thus going to Texas? This is emigration; the same emigration, though not under the same circumstances, which Mexico invited to Texas before the revolution. These persons, so far as it is known to the government of the United States, repair to Texas, not as citizens of the United States, but as ceasing to be such citizens, and as changing at the time their allegiance and their domicil. Should they return after having entered into the service of a foreign State, still claiming to be citizens of the United States, it will be for the authorities of the United States to determine how far they have violated the municipal laws of the country, and what penalties they have incurred. The government of the United States does not maintain, and never has maintained, the doctrine of the perpetuity of natural allegiance. And surely Mexico maintains no such doctrine; because no naturally existing government, like that of the United States, is founded in the principle that men may throw off the obligation of that allegiance to which they are born."

"And how does Mr. de Bocanegra suppose that the Catholic Expositor for July is embellished by a lithographic likeness of Rev. Bishop HUGHES. Its literary contents are all original, contributed by Rev. F. VARELA, Rev. C. C. PICE, W. G. REED, G. W. P. CRISTI, and others, and comprise tales, essays, poems, &c., which well sustain the high literary character of this magazine."

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. II. NO. 84.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1842.

WHOLE NO. 396.

ASSOCIATION:

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society.

"The Editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Address letters, post-paid, to A. BRADSTREET, Residence, 36 Leonard-street."

Lecture.—On Tuesday Evening the 18th inst. at 8 o'clock, will be delivered at the Hall of the Fourier Association, No. 41 Broadway, the concluding part of the scientific explanation of LIBERTY, which will embrace ten points. Freedom of the Press, the Mind and the Intellect; the Moral, Social, and Political nature of Man. The public, and the ladies particularly, are invited to attend.

Means of Performing Repulsive Branches of Work.—[From Fourier.]

THE SACRED LEGION.

The efficiency of American hostility to Mexico has now been tried; the government has no desire to try it. It would not disturb the peace for the sake of showing how erroneously Mr. de Bocanegra has reasoned; while, on the other hand, it trusts that a just hope may be entertained that Mexico will not inconsiderately and needlessly enter into an experiment by which the truth or fallacy of his sentiments may be brought to an actual ascertainment.

If individuals enter into the service of Texas, or any other foreign State, the Government of the United States no longer holds over them the shield of its protection. They must stand or fall in their newly-assumed character and according to the fortunes which may befall it. But the Government of the United States cannot be called upon to prevent their emigration; and it must be added, that the Constitution, public treaties, and the laws oblige the President to regard Texas as an independent State, and its territory as no part of the Territory of Mexico. Every provision of law, every principle of neutral obligation, will be sedulously enforced in relation to Mexico, as in relation to other Powers, and in the same extent and with the same integrity of purpose. All this belongs to the constitutional power and duty of the Government, and it will all be fulfilled. But the continuance of unity with Mexico cannot be purchased at any higher rate. If the peace of the two countries is to be disturbed, the responsibility will devolve on Mexico. She must be answerable for consequences. The United States, let it be again repeated, desire peace with all States, and multists, by the assumption of all the different branches of Industry,—for example in the stables, kitchens, private rooms, manufactories, &c. will soon be despised; this degradation would extend gradually from branch to branch, a contempt for Labor would grow up again by degrees, and the result would be that those persons who produced nothing, and were good for nothing, would constitute, as at present, the Polite Classes. They would in the end cease to take a part in the Groups and Series, and avoid all social relations with the Classes engaged in Industry.

It is childhood called to fulfill a principal part in maintaining general Friendship and Social Equality! It is because with children, of the four Social Passions—Friendship, Love, Ambition and Paternity or love of children—Friendship is the predominant one. Neither love nor the ties of consanguinity counteract its sway; it consequently is to them that we must look for friendship in all its purity. To this passion must be given its most noble development, *that of voluntary Social Charity*; it will prevent the absense of any Class in Society, and multists, by the assumption of all self-degrading functions, general friendship between the Rich and those in more moderate circumstances.

There are some other functions reserved the *Sacred Legion*; they will have the daily supervision of the surface of highways. Roads being considered a branch of material Unity, the *Sacred Legion* will, as a Corporation devoted to the cause of Unity, attend to ornamenting and keeping them in repair.

To the pride of the *Sacred Legion*, the Combined Social Order will be indebted for highways as sumptuous as the alleys of our gardens. Their borders will be ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and even flowers in the distance.

The *Sacred Legion* will also have the supervision of the animal kingdom. Whoever ill-treats or abuses an animal, will have to answer for it before the Council or Court of their Order; whatever his age may be, he will be brought before a tribunal of Children, as inferior in reason to children themselves. Animals being productive in proportion only to the care bestowed upon them, he who abuseth these poor creatures, which can offer no resistance, will be considered more of a brute than the brutes he persecutes.

AW REPORTER for July, 1842.—This day published by BRADBURY, SODEN & CO., 127 Nassau-street, N.Y. **CONTENTS.**

"An account of the case of Samuel H. Hopkins, who was recently released from the Massachusetts State Prison, after an illegal imprisonment of twelve years."

"Opinion of Judge Sprague, District Judge of the U.S. for Massachusetts, in the case of Hurling v. Stearns, et al."

"Opinion of Mr. Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the U.S. in bankruptcy cases, in the case of Benjamin Randall and others; in the case of Lucas Remes, in the case of Messrs. Carroll."

"Opinion of Judge Bentz, District Judge of the U.S. for the Northern District of N.Y., in the bankruptcy case of V.L. Orman of Edge-Ware, District Judge of the United States, for Maine, in the bankruptcy case of Nichols G. Norcross."

"Three opinions of Judge Judson, District Judge of the U.S. for Connecticut, in the following bankruptcy cases: Calver v. Carpenter, in the master of Levi Young; in the matter of Calister."

"VIII. Report of the Supreme Court of Maine, in the case of Wm. V. Turner."

"X. Law Reporter in Connecticut, in the case of Joseph C. Case."

"XI. A competitor of bankrupts in Connecticut, prepared by the Law Reporter, by the United States Marshal of Connecticut."

"XII. List of Bankrupts in New York, up to June 20th."

"XIII. A list of Bankrupts in Massachusetts, up to June 20th."

"XIV. Notices of New Publications."

The Reporter is published simultaneously in Boston and New York on the first of every month, is a royal octavo form of 48 pages at the price of Three Shillings per number. It has now established four years, and enjoys an extensive circulation. It contains trials, trials of criminal cases, and other legal documents, and is well illustrated with plates of the judges of the various Courts, and with portraits of the principal English and American Judges, together with a full intelligence of interest. In addition to this, the work contains monthly lists of Bankrupts in Massachusetts, New York, Maine, and Connecticut, and these will be extended to other States, should the demand warrant.

And what means will be employed to induce the *Sacred Legion* to perform these prodigies of philanthropy? A few hours; the first rank at parades, a salute of supremacy, the privilege of commanding important undertakings, and of occupying difficult posts! This will be compensating one labor by another. Such will be the policy of the Association, which is alone adapted to the instincts of the human heart. In our present Societies the most austere orders receive often from their members the greatest devotion. What will it be with the *Sacred Legion*, with whose devotion nothing materially painful or disagreeable will be connected, thanks to the inclination which we find at this age to make a sport of filthy and dirty occupations.

For a long time, says Fourier, I committed the fault of blaming this inclination in children, and sought to counteract it by opposing influences; it was the labor of a Titan who wished to change the work of God. I obtained no success until I commenced *speculating in accordance with Anticipation*, and endeavored to make use of those inclinations in childhood as Nature created them. This study led me to discover the Corporation, which will remain to be performed in society, composed by the efforts of the *Sacred Legion*, and one of the cardinal levers in sustaining true and harmonious development of the Passions.

Each of the four Affective or Social Passions is particularly predominant in one of the four Phases of life. Friendship governs infancy or the first phase; and at no age is this Passion more frank and strong than in childhood. How are children to produce and maintain general Friendship among all Classes and all Mankind—which general Friendship forms one of the cardinal pivots of Social Unity? This problem is solved by the *Sacred Legion*; they will exercise the only branch of charity which will remain to be performed in society, composed by the efforts of the *Sacred Legion*.

WANTED—12 men to work in an iron

foundry at 4 miles from this city. Apply at 94 John-street.

WANTED—A colored Man of good

appearance and address, a situation either as porter or waiter, or valet to a gentleman desirous to travel. The advertiser has had experience in both call and service, and can give satisfactory references as to his ability to fill any exigencies. Please address William at this office.

WANTED—Ten or twelve active in-

teligent men to procure salves

and ointments for the use of

the popular periodicals of the day. Whoever has experience in this line, and is willing to work for a reasonable compensation, will be preferred.

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO., 127 Nassau-st. N.Y., 30th ult.

WANTED, in an office—a young man

as a Porter, in a pleasant, good business, \$500

per month required. Apply to 35 Liberty-street.

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